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US SENDING TASK FORCE TO GREEK WATERS

WORK TO SURVIVE

Attlee Appeals To The Nation

London, Mar. 18.
Mr Clement Attlee, Britain's Premier, to-night broadcast a "Work to Survive" message to the nation. He said the difficulties facing the nation were too serious and a challenge too immediate to allow him to indulge in party scores.

Giving the Government's plan for Britain to overcome the difficulties facing her, he reaffirmed his faith in the ability of the British people. "The British people are never daunted by difficulties," he said, "and the emergency the more readily they respond to the call for service. We shall win in the peace just as we did in the war," he said.

"Some people abroad were suggesting that the day of Britain was over. Some of them thought so in the war, but they discovered their mistake. Britain showed the world that she could stand up to terrible odds in the defence of the British way of life. We will show the world to-day that British democracy can, by self-discipline and the team-spirit, overcome our economic troubles and so move on to better times for all."

TWO BIG TASKS

As a nation Britain had two tasks to provide goods and services for home needs and to pay for food and raw materials she must get from abroad.

"We want a sustained effort by the nation, but to be effective this effort must be well directed," he said. "It was vitally important that the basic industries should have all the workers and equipment they needed. Let us all work together cheerfully. We understand team work from the games we play. We will continue to play our games, but we must not let them take precedence of work," he said.

Scouring Seas For Survivors

Honolulu, Mar. 19.

One of the greatest sea searches in the Pacific maritime history started with the cruiser Tuscan and 19 destroyers steaming north from Pearl Harbour to search the rolling wastes of the Pacific for 12 or 13 men missing in a lifeboat launched from the broken tanker "Fort Dearborn" last Wednesday.

A naval surface force will join long-range military aircraft which have been searching the stormy waters each day.

The men aboard the lifeboat are the only crew members of the tanker who are not safe. Twenty-two men from the stern section have been removed yesterday and 10 on Friday from the forward section.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Overdue Appointment

THE Hongkong government has never been very publicity-minded; pre-war, its departments preferred darkness and isolation to frankness and friendliness, so far as the press was concerned. In September, 1946, a Government Public Relations Office was established, and to the astonishment of a number of officials, became a fairly effective mouthpiece. The press welcomed it as a medium for obtaining authentic and up-to-date information about, and interpretation of, Government policy and action. The primary functions of a PRO are now well recognized—speaking and explaining for Government; liaison with the press; and the provision of accurate and official knowledge; its liaison work formulated through proper contacts; its propaganda dependent upon sound and intelligent understanding of local requirements.

The importance and necessity of an effective Government PRO in Hongkong is accepted, and be-

Conscription Opposition

London, Mar. 18.
More than 50 Labour Members of the Parliament to-night signed a motion calling for rejection of the National Service Bill.

The motion was in the form of an amendment demanding that the Bill be "read again this day six months" the equivalent of rejection of the measure. Its supporters included those who object to conscription on conscientious grounds. Left wingers, and those who believe that the Government should not tie up manpower in military commitments in the midst of economic crisis.

Many of the signers were reported to be determined to force the issue to division and vote against the Government. The Labour Party in the past traditionally has opposed conscription on conscientious grounds.—United Press.

Paraguay In State Of War

Asuncion, Paraguay, Mar. 19.
The Paraguayan government declared to-day that the entire country was in a state of war.—Associated Press.

REBELS HOLD LINE

Buenos Aires, Mar. 18.
The entire northeastern corner of Paraguay, bounded in the west by the river Paraguay, north and east by the Brazil frontier and the south roughly by a line of the river Ypane, is after 11 days of civil war firmly held by rebel troops seeking to overthrow the Morinigo Government in Asuncion.

The main axis of fighting between the rebels and loyalists is the north-south highway running along the east bank of the Paraguay River, between Asuncion and Concepcion, Paraguay's second city, where the rebel headquarters are located.

Both sides claim successes on the stretch of highway running through the towns of Belen, Belencue and San Pedro.

LIKELY STRATEGY

Observers here, however, are watching with more interest the rebel movements along the Brazil frontier and here after a drive northeast and east from Concepcion, they have captured the frontier towns of Bella Vista, Pedro Juan Caballero and Capitan Bado.

Capitan Bado is the terminus of the highway running respectively to San Pedro and Asuncion and it is believed here that the rebels' plan is to hold back the loyalist forces to the Concepcion-Asuncion highway while they carry out a broad flanking movement which would permit them to approach Asuncion from the east.

It is officially admitted in Asuncion that the rebel forces have swelled from the original 600 men to 3,000 while Concepcion claimed that 30,000 are bearing arms against the Morinigo Government.—Reuter.

Carrier, Cruisers And Destroyers

Washington, Mar. 19.

The navy disclosed orders for a United States Task Force to visit Greek and Turkish waters—including the strategic Dardanelles—while the State Department called for speed on President Harry Truman's programme to halt the spread of communism.

A navy announcement which spoke of "training purposes" said the 27,000-ton aircraft-carrier Leyte would depart from Quonset Point, Rhode Island early in April.

An official amplified this to say the Leyte would be the flagship of a group of warships including three light cruisers and six destroyers.

A preliminary report from London named the cruisers as Providence, Portsmouth and Dayton. Two destroyers will escort the Leyte across the Atlantic.

There was not a word from the Navy to link the cruise with President Truman's request for aid to Greece and Turkey.

MAJOR MOVES

There were plenty of words elsewhere, however, with these major developments:

1.—Under Secretary of State Doan Acheson said Congressional speed is of very great importance; that disaster may result in Greece if there is a substantial gap between the end of the British aid and the beginning of American. He compared Greece to a runner who has been tripped and is falling.

2.—Representative Eaton, Republican of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee introduced the bill to provide US\$50,000,000 for Greek-Turkish aid. It carried a strict stipulation that the American military missions sent to help must be limited in number and serve only as advisers.

3.—Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told the Senate that "the bipartisan foreign policy would die" if the Democratic or Republican lawmakers working in this field should follow "the political dictates of any party managers."

He thus rejected a suggestion by Mr Neil Sullivan, Executive Director of the Democratic National Committee that the Republican and Democratic party leaders join in a statement praising Mr Truman on the Greek-Turkish issue.

Mr Vandenberg replied "we have no sure alternative but to uphold the President's hands."—Associated Press.

TO CONTINUE AID

London, Mar. 18.
Foreign Office sources said to-night that Britain, far from withdrawing completely from Greece after March 31, would continue to maintain economic, legal and police missions there to advise the Greek government.

Furthermore, these sources said, Britain possibly will be bound by her guarantee, given in 1939, to defend Greece against aggression. Whether this guarantee still was operative, however, was an open question.

British aid to Turkey since the end of the war largely has been limited to a military mission to train the Turkish army in the use of British weapons and that mission will remain, Foreign Office sources said.

Britain also would be obliged under the Anglo-French-Turkish alliance signed on October 19, 1939, to go to Turkey's assistance if she "became involved in hostilities with a European power."

These considerations, along with the British intention to withdraw British garrison troops from Greece "as soon as practicable," probably figured in to-day's Cabinet discussion of President Truman's announcement of American assistance for Greece and Turkey.

No details were available of the Cabinet meeting, but it was doubtful if any decision were taken.—United Press.

CABINET DISCUSSION

London, Mar. 18.
It was reported that the Cabinet morning session discussed President Truman's message regarding Greece and Turkey despite the fact that the subject was not on the Cabinet's agenda.

It is possible that some echo of the morning's discussion may be detected in Prime Minister Clement Attlee's broadcast to the nation to-night though this is by no means

GREEK WATERS

Carrier, Cruisers And Destroyers

CONFLICTS IN OPINION

Marshall And Molotov

Moscow, Mar. 18.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall to-night rejected the Soviet Union's claims for US\$10,000,000,000 worth of German reparations and sharply served notice on the Soviet's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov that the United States would not follow him "in the retreat from Potsdam to Yalta."

In the sharpest statement the former Chief of Staff has yet made at this conference, General Marshall also accused Molotov of false-claiming that the United States had received reparations of US\$10,000,000,000 worth of German patents.

General Marshall countered that by demanding that the Soviets make known to the United States scientific and technological information they had obtained in the Eastern zone of Germany, inasmuch as the United States had published the information it obtained to the world.

Mr Molotov had been trying to hold the Ministers to the Yalta protocol on German reparations, to which President Roosevelt agreed as the basis of discussion for the overall German reparations figure of US\$20,000,000,000, of which the Soviet was to get US\$10,000,000,000.

LATEST ATTITUDE

But both President Truman and ex-Secretary of State James Byrnes—and now General Marshall—claim that the Yalta reparations protocol was preliminary and that the Potsdam agreement takes its place. The British never agreed to Yalta to the \$20,000,000,000 figure.

General Marshall said to-day, "The position of the United States regarding reparations is that the agreement at Potsdam supersedes the preliminary agreement previously reached at Yalta. We will not follow Mr Molotov in retreat from Moscow to Yalta."

General Marshall apologized for the time taken, but Mr Molotov said to him, "You are very kind."

MARSHALL ANGRY

Marshall's anger was raised by the series of Molotov charges, all designed to prove that the United States and Britain, which have been opposing the Soviet reparations plan, have themselves been receiving vast reparations from Germany.

Despite General Marshall's categorical rejection of the Yalta protocol, the position of the United States was merely standing on the view that the Potsdam decisions were based on Yalta and that the Foreign Ministers should go back to the Yalta agreement on reparations.

Mr Ernest Bevin (Britain) remarked, "Having reached this fine stage of reconciliation, I suggest we adjourn and get ready for our host's Mr Molotov's dinner for the Foreign Ministers."—United Press.

Mr Hallgren Tragically Dies At Sea

Mr H. Hallgren, managing director of the Swedish Trading Co., Ltd., died with tragic suddenness yesterday aboard the Tonghai on his way from Singapore to Hongkong. He was 50 years of age.

The late Mr Hallgren was returning to Hongkong after post-war leave in Sweden.

During the Japanese occupation of Hongkong, Mr Hallgren was the official representative of Dutch, Belgian, Greek, Mexican, Honduran and Bolivian nationals, and he performed notable work on behalf of internees and prisoners of war, sending into camps food parcels valued at \$100,000.

For his services during the occupation, Mr Hallgren was made an Officer of the Order of the Crown of Belgium and he was also the recipient of a certificate of thanks from the Hongkong Commander-in-Chief, Sir Cecil Harcourt.

The late Mr Hallgren first came to Hongkong in 1927. He was keenly interested in sport, playing one season for the Hongkong Football Club when he first arrived, and later giving considerable support to South China Athletic Association. He was a member of the Hongkong Club and became an expert performer at the Club's bowling alley.

Mr Hallgren leaves a widow, who is in Sweden.

Alexandria Bomb Explosion

Alexandria, Mar. 18.
A time bomb exploded in the British Institute in central Alexandria during the afternoon studies to-day.

The police cordoned off the institute and the surrounding buildings immediately after the explosion. Casualties are reported but part of the institute was damaged and a number of window panes and doors were blown out.—Reuter.

Mauriello Suspended

Boston, Mar. 18.
Paul Mauriello, Bronx, heavy-weight, who might have been an outstanding challenger for another profitable crack at Joe Louis had he behaved himself, was suspended to-day indefinitely by the Massachusetts Boxing Commission for trying to fight it out with the referee and his opponent, Johnny Shkor, after their fight in the Boston Arena last Friday ended in a technical knockout victory for Shkor.

The Commission also suspended both the boxer's managers.

The decision puts the New York State Boxing Commission on a spot because it wants outside support in its ban of Rocky Graziano, in an effort to break up gambling, it must forbid Mauriello to box in New York, thereby banning one of the biggest drawing cards.—United Press.

Future Of Imperial Preference

London, Mar. 18.

Divergent views on the future of imperial preferences emerged during the first week of the Empire tariff talks in London, official sources disclosed to-day.

Prevalence of interest in many Commonwealth countries are responsible for opposition among some of them to the abolition of imperial preferences. Consequently, little progress so far has been made and the discussions have not progressed beyond a theoretical exchange of views on tariffs and preferences.

Committees have been set up in Commonwealth and Empire countries to examine the attitude on the abolition of preferences.

Australia seeks, it was understood, protection for its industries in view of development by her at present of a number of industries.

Britain and each of the Dominion reportedly received a request from the United States for the elimination of the system of imperial preferences.

CONCESSIONS REQUIRED

Britain previously had indicated her readiness to consider such elimination if adequate concessions were made by other countries, particularly the United States. Similar views had been expressed by official spokesmen of some of the Dominions.

The Times, editorialising to-day, said the possibility of tariff concessions by the United States were being banned if they led to larger imports too menacing to be disregarded, adding: "The diversity of its economic stands and their political potency suggest that many interests will continue to oppose competition from abroad."

The conference is expected to complete its discussions by the end of next week.—United Press.

Palestine Immigration Rate Said Increased

New York, March 18.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, says he has been advised that the rate of immigration for Jews into Palestine has been increased by the Palestine Government.

Rabbi Wise made the announcement at a dinner given last night in honour of his 73rd birthday.—Associated Press.

Prince Philip Of Greece Now A British Subject

London, Mar. 19.

Tuesday night's London Gazette announced that Prince Philip of Greece had been granted British naturalisation under the name of Lieutenant—Philip Mountbatten.

Prince Philip has been constantly mentioned as a possible consort for Princess Elizabeth, their presumptive to the throne, but it is a rumour that never had any official backing.

Notice that he was seeking naturalisation set off widespread speculation by the press and public about his possible selection as a husband for the young princess.

In taking the name of Mountbatten he has the same name as his uncle Lord Louis Mountbatten, Viceroy-designate of India.

The simple London Gazette announcement, one of a list of 817 naturalisations, read:

"Mountbatten, Philip of Greece, serving officer in His Majesty's forces, 10, Chester Street, London S.W.1, February 23.

The date referred to the time of his taking the oath of allegiance to the British Crown.

The British Press Association said the form of the Gazette notice "indicated that the normal procedure had been followed by which a foreigner on being granted British naturalisation abandons any title he may have."

Philip had no surname of his own, since the Greek Royal family which the Hellenes had none. George the First was a prince of Denmark and the Danish Royal family is one of those very ancient ruling families without a surname.

In taking the name of Mountbatten, he has taken that of his mother's family. His mother was a sister of Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The Press Association said he would be known in the future as Lieutenant—Philip—Mountbatten (Royal Navy).—Associated Press.

Bidault Negatives Big Three

Won't Accept Plan For Germany

Moscow, Mar. 18.

The Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, to-day rejected the Big Three proposals for economic unity of Germany until after Germany's frontier and future political structure were decided.

M. Bidault also rejected the proposals of other members of the Foreign Ministers that there be any increase in Germany's steel production.

M. Molotov proposed yesterday that it be raised from 5,160,000 tons to 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 tons annually.

M. Bidault, after a midnight conference with Premier Josef Stalin, showed no signs of backing down from the French position stated over the last few months. He called for special regimes for the Ruhr and the Saar.

"Strict limitation of consumption of coal and production of steel in Germany, control of which would be insured through a special regime of the Ruhr, would doubtless enable us to be less drastic as regards processing industries to be retained by Germany," said M. Bidault.

FLAT REJECTION

M. Bidault flatly rejected M. Molotov's, General Marshall's, and Mr Bevin's proposals to examine and raise the level of industry set last March for Germany. The French Minister opened to-day's session, which was expected to be short due to M. Molotov's dinner at 8 p.m. Moscow time for the visitors and the Soviet delegation reception for the other delegations at 10 p.m. Moscow time.

On reparations, M. Bidault called for immediate resumption of transfers of capital goods from the Western zones of Germany for reparations—transfers which the British and Americans stopped last spring because of failure to agree on economic unity. He also stated that France did not "in principle" reject the idea of reparations from current production. But, referring to Anglo-American and Soviet plans to increase the level of industry to make such a programme possible, M. Bidault said:

BIDAULT'S FEAR

"It is to be feared that as a consequence of these proposals, German industrial capacity will be increased in such proportions as to represent danger for the future."

Referring to the fact that the French have iron and coal, he said, "Why does France always have to send iron to Germany and not receive coal?" He said it would be better for the future safety of the world to have steel industries in France rather than in Germany.

M. Bidault started his discourse on the future of Germany by citing three fundamental principles which are the basis of the French position:

"Firstly, security—we are determined that Germany shall no longer be able to use her mining and industrial resources in preparation of another war. Secondly, reparations—Germany shall contribute by the transfers of goods and services to recovery from the ruins which are the result of war. Thirdly, equilibrium of German balance payments—it is clear that, supplying of Germany ought not to be a burden on the occupying powers and that Germany ought to refund to the latter sums for which these powers are creditors on account of expenses for the occupation."

ECONOMIC UNITY

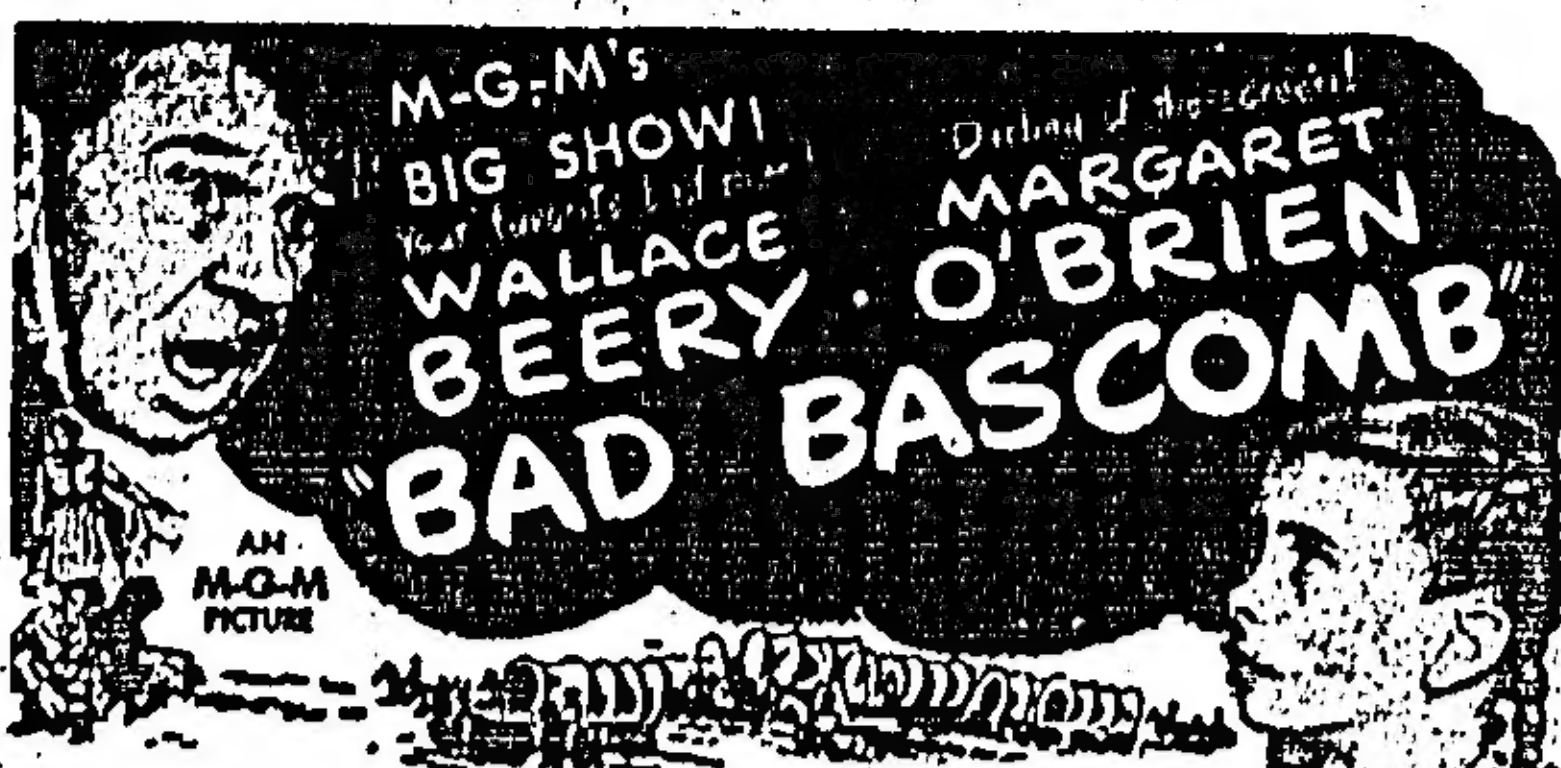
He then recalled special memoirs France already has submitted to the Council on the Saar and the Ruhr—economic incorporation of the Saar into France—and an international economic regime for control of the industrial Ruhr.

Speaking of economic unity, he claimed France never rejected the principle of provisionally considering Germany as an economic unit except for one condition. That condition was incorporation of the Saar into France's economic and monetary sphere.

"I would add that the agreement to which we subscribed was not a prejudiced political and economic system in the territories of the Ruhr and Rhineland areas. It is solely of its economic nature that provisionally we would accept extension of German economic unity to these territories. However, as long as the frontiers of Germany are not fixed, we should be unable to agree to organisation of a central administration in Germany to apply economic unity. We should therefore judge the future frontiers of Germany and also the constitutional regime."—United Press.

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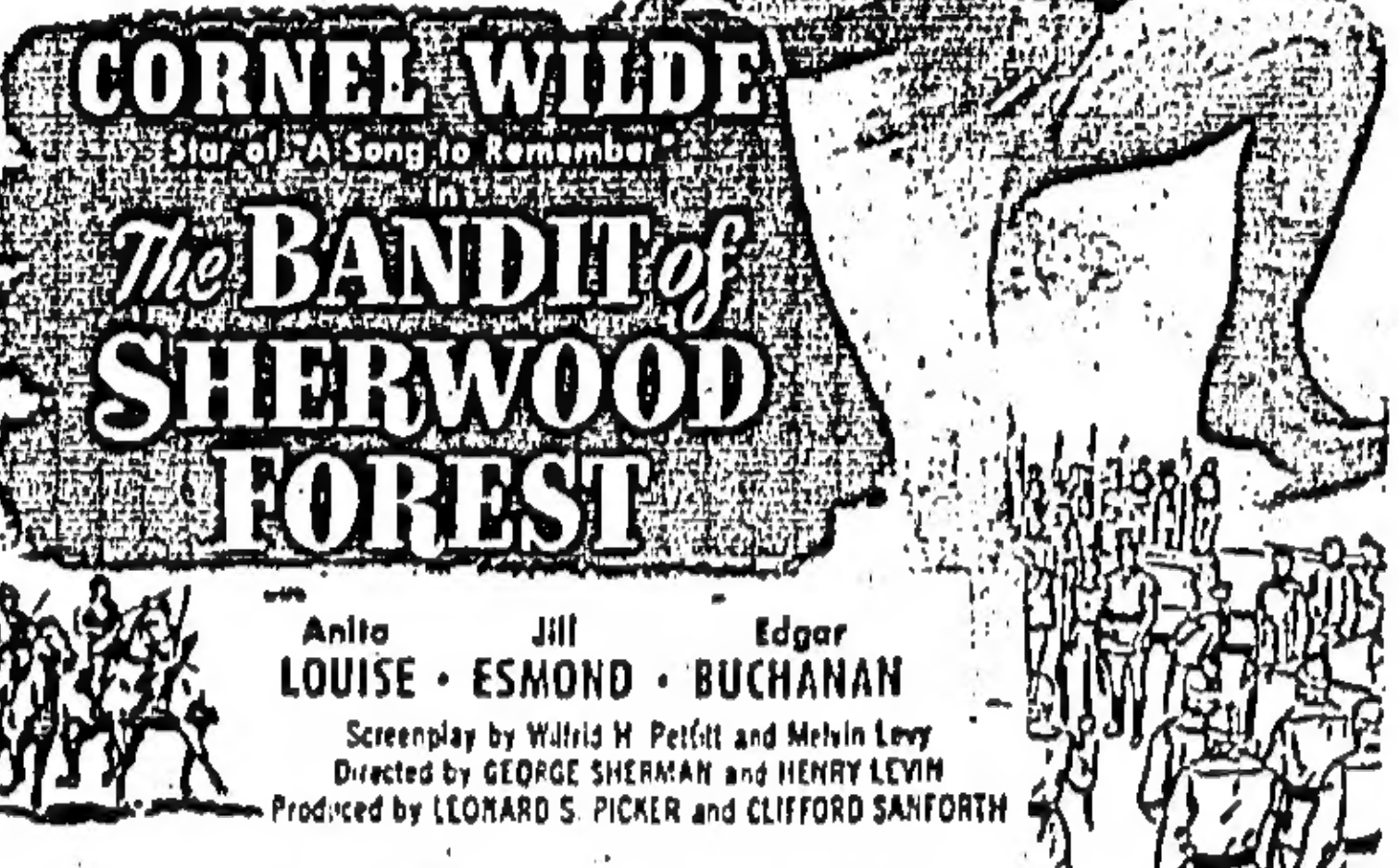
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Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

THE Lord President of the Council, Mr Herbert Morrison, in announcing an economic inquest into the nation's resources, said:

"Morale is not helped by defeatist literature and articles. In my opinion there is too much spreading of depression and misery."

Was he referring to this unhappy little column? Maybe not. Maybe he doesn't read it. But remembering some of its depressed and miserable moods, and remembering that there is to be a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Press, the column has made up its mind to be more cheerful in future.

It wants the Royal Commission (and Mr Morrison) to smile approvingly when the column is mentioned. It wants them to say, "Here is a morale builder. Here is a tonic for the highest taxed people in the world," and not "This is the grumpy piece that makes the dinner look smaller than it is."

So for this week at least the column and its happy-go-lucky readers will not be living in austere, irritable Britain. They will be living in The Land of Treacle Tart where nothing unpleasant ever happens, where everybody has everything he wants and everybody loves everybody else.

The politicians

IN the House of Commons there was a party atmosphere. Little bunches of flowers had been exchanged between members of the Government and Opposition. There was a vase of flowers on the despatch box to prevent Cabinet Ministers banging it in anger.

Front benches smiled at front benches across the floor of the House. Back benches waved cheerily to back benches.

The smiling Speaker, his mouth full of toffee, handed round a paper bag of sticky lollipops to members nearest the Chair.

Then a kindly faced member of the Opposition rose to move an adjournment of the debate.

"I think," he said, beginning round at everybody, "that I am speaking for the majority of the members of this House when I suggest that nobody feels inclined for a debate this evening (cheers)."

"Personally I have forgotten what we were going to debate about (laughter), but I feel sure it was one of those unpleasant, controversial matters which worry us all and keep us up late at night and cause hon. members to say hurtful things about other hon. members (cries of Shame). We don't want anything like that to happen here (cries of

No, no). We are all too fond of each other (hear, hear). We are all too happy in this happy, prosperous land (loud cheers)."

"Therefore," he continued, "when Mr Speaker has finished his toffee (loud laughter) I will ask him to put on the red cloak and hood provided by the Kitchen Committee (cheers), to say nothing of the white whiskers which were sacrificed and gummed together by one of our older and more irresponsible members, sling that sack across his shoulder, and hand a gift to everybody in the House, including those in the bar (loud and prolonged cheers)."

"Ladies first, please," said the kindly-faced member as the blushing Speaker bolted his toffee and wrapped himself in a red cloak.

The housewife

THE British housewife was down on her knees scrubbing the front-door steps when the official from the Mass Observation Society called. An east wind whistled under her skirt, revealing the holes in her utility stockings. The wedding ring on her blue, swollen fingers was worn thin through years of daily immersion in hot water and suds.

The official brought out his notebook and pencil and stamped his feet.

"You are Mrs. A., of 198B, Paradise Dwellings," said the official, and your husband is a casual worker who is at present—ah—resting."

"That's me," said the housewife, revealing her blue dentures in a happy smile, "and that's him all right, too. He's resting in bed this very minute with a nice cup of tea."

"Do you get enough to eat under the present rationing system?" asked the official.

"Me?" said the housewife. "Oh, plenty. I never have time for more than a snack, especially on washing days."

"Does your husband eat enough?" "Him?" shouted the housewife, laughing, and she sat back on her heels. "Why, he never stops."

"Do you think we are exporting too much, or do you think we should have more in the shops?" "They can export what they like so far as I'm concerned," said the housewife, "and as for the shops, I never have time to look at them."

"If you were allowed, would you send your next Christmas dinner to the hungry children of Germany?" "Of course I would, the poor little things," said the housewife. "But my husband wouldn't half create about it."

"Are you satisfied with your accommodation?" "My rooms? Oh, I think they're lovely. There's still a bit of bomb damage in the bedroom where the rain comes through, but my husband doesn't sleep on that side of the bed."

"Several people who have no objection to the reported eccentricities of Rustiguzzi complain that there is rarely any real humour in opera. I dissent. In Verdi's little-known Gli Amici, the peasants' hero has to sing a melancholy piece about his hard life. That is funny enough. But I remember a performance in Milan when the singer in the front part of the horse—it was Tremi—sang so powerfully that he burst the fittings, and the horse fell apart, dislocating Tremi, and behind him the rear part, played by an "extra." This "extra" had arrived late, and dashed on without his braces. He now stood crouching, with his breeches in a heap about his feet, unable to move."

WILLIAM HICKEY

Pub-licity

COINCIDING with the news that beer is likely to be cut by half and a deepening gloom on whisky prospects, the London Brewers' Council invited me to a planning exhibition.

Alas for toying hopes, it is not supplies that are being planned; these are merely ideas on how liquor could be consumed in greater comfort if there were any.

Brewers want more even distribution of pubs, they are even prepared to give up blitzed sites in the City and elsewhere for town-planning and road improvements in return for more understanding in granting licences in residential areas.

The figures are interesting: In London the relationship of people to pub varies from 346 to 1 to as high as 2,222 to 1 in the surrounding licensing divisions there is only one with fewer than 1,000 people to each part of call.

CONTRARY to some opinions, the number of pubs bears no relation to the number of drunks. Canterbury is the most thickly licensed county borough in England and Wales; yet only three are more sober. Though East Ham has fewest pubs per head, statistically, 18 county boroughs have a better record for sobriety.

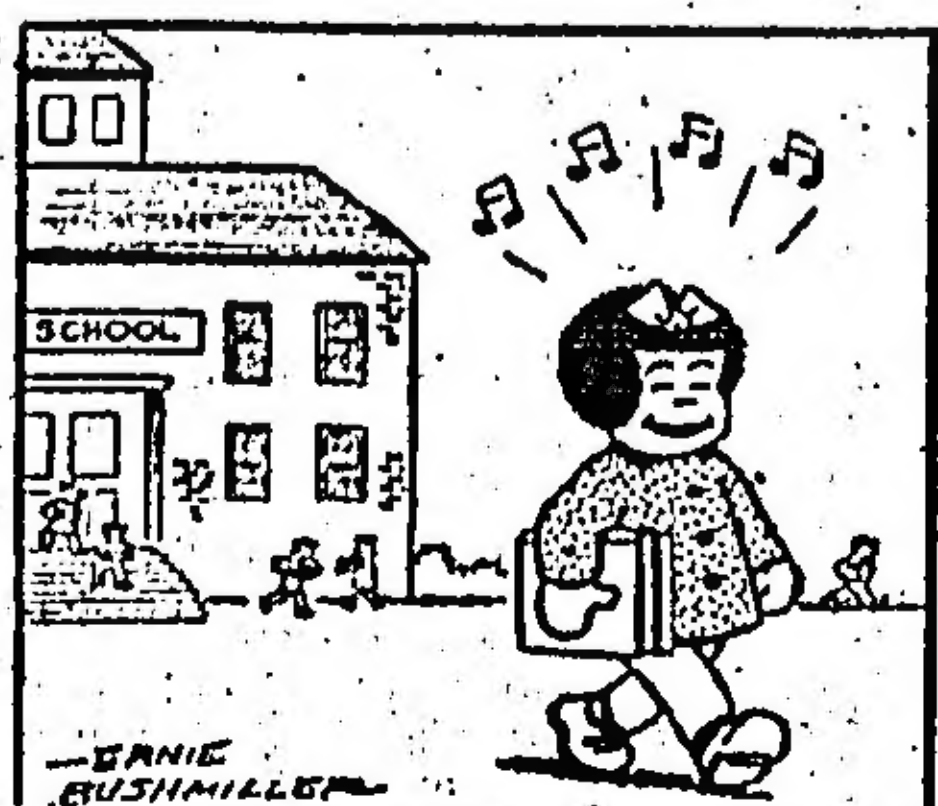
Of every 10,000 people, brewers reckon on 1,500 customers and think that in new residential areas this should be met by one palatial hostelry on road house lines, probably with ballroom or restaurant, and nine "locals."

"They insist, too, that we need more elbow room. London's most crowded house has little over two square feet per drinker at peak hours, and lots have only three. More room, they suggest, means better service."

More liquor would be better service still.

NOSE NEWS: Current perfumes selected from one evening's reading of American magazines: FRENZY... INNUENDO... MY SIN... SHOCKING... MENACE... DANGER... INDISCRETION... DANGER... SCANDAL.

NANCY That Reminds Nancy



Now, dear Chancellor, that is all over, thanks to you. As I can see no hope of a substantial decrease in income tax, especially in the higher income groups, I have given up business. I have sold my house. I expect I shall cash in on my insurance policies.

And what a wonderful relief it all is. Instead of spending sleepless nights worrying about work, to pay taxes, to (what we say?) put German back on her feet or keep British troops where they are not wanted. I sleep like a child.

My wife and family will have to look after themselves or be looked after by you. This, I think, is as it should be. Provision for the future was always an evil thing, condemned by the Scriptures. We have all observed the degradation of young people with inheritance, of youth dissipating unearned money instead of working for it. We have all met or read about rich and miserable widows.

As for me, my health has improved because I can't ruin it any more with luxuries, and I shall no doubt achieve a great old age to bless you and future Chancellors of the Exchequer for forcing me to live in a sane and proper manner.

Of course, I don't know what's happened to my employees. But I can't bother about them. Neither they nor anybody else will be my responsibility any more.

So, dear Chancellor, may I thank you once again for relieving me of my burdens and making what was once a harassed and unhappy life into a carefree, happy (if useless) one.

Ex-Business Man.

The queue

THEY'RE not as long as they were.

"There's so much fish now that you hardly have to queue at all." "I must say I miss them."

"So long they were with everybody so friendly."

"And how funny Mrs. Whatname was. Do you remember?" "She kept everybody laughing."

"As good as a play."

"I always say the fresh air did me good."

"Never felt better in my life."

"Oh, look, here's only one pair of kippers left."

"You have them, dear."

"No, I'd rather not, dear. I'll go to the other shop."

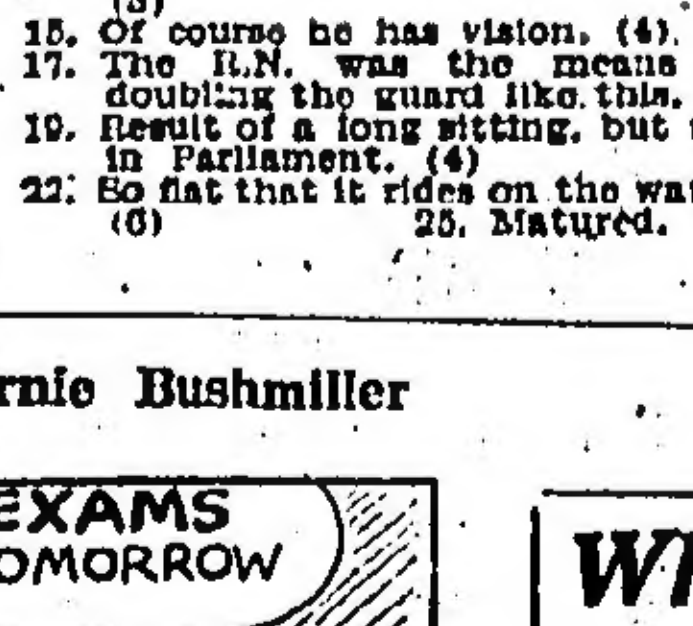
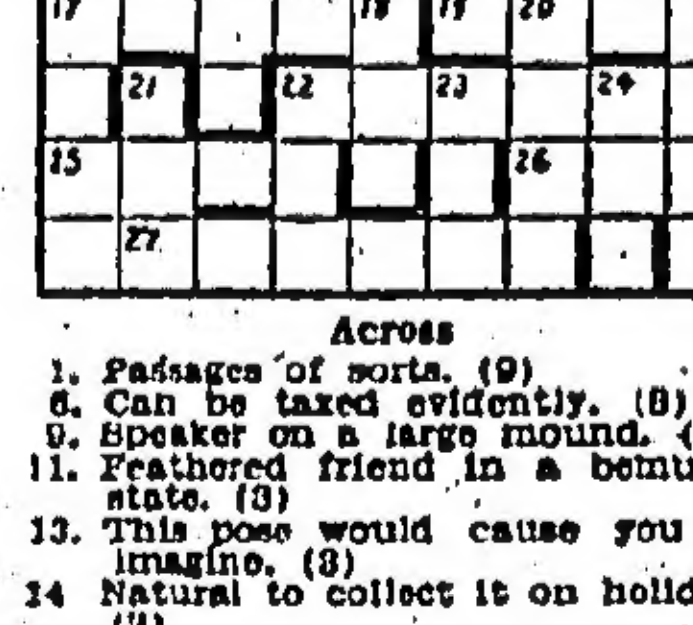
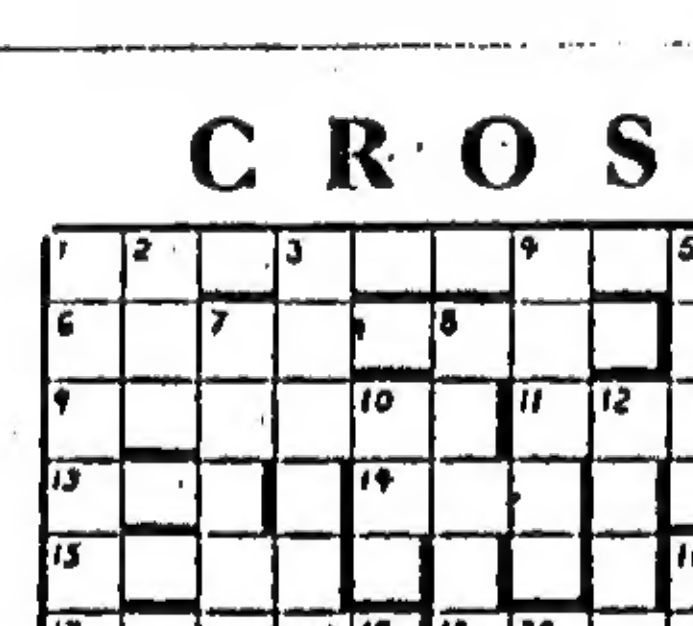
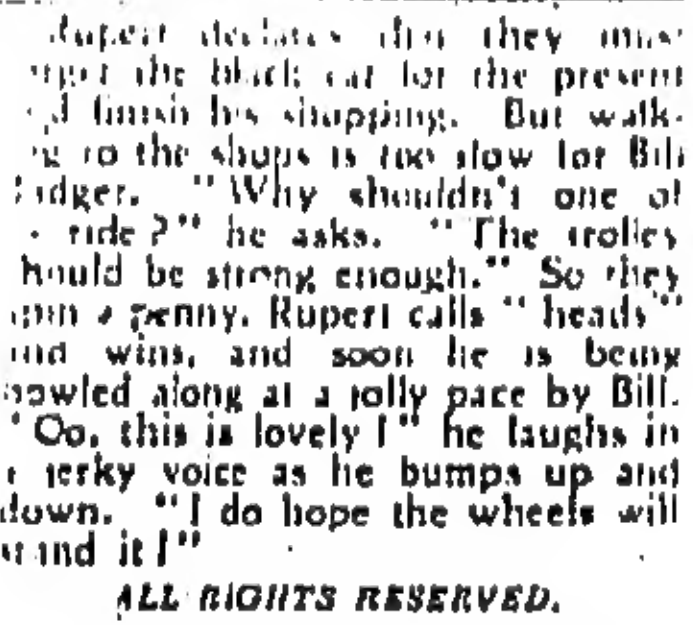
"There's quite a big queue there."

"I know, dear, but Mrs. Whatname's in that one. I expect it's ever so jolly."

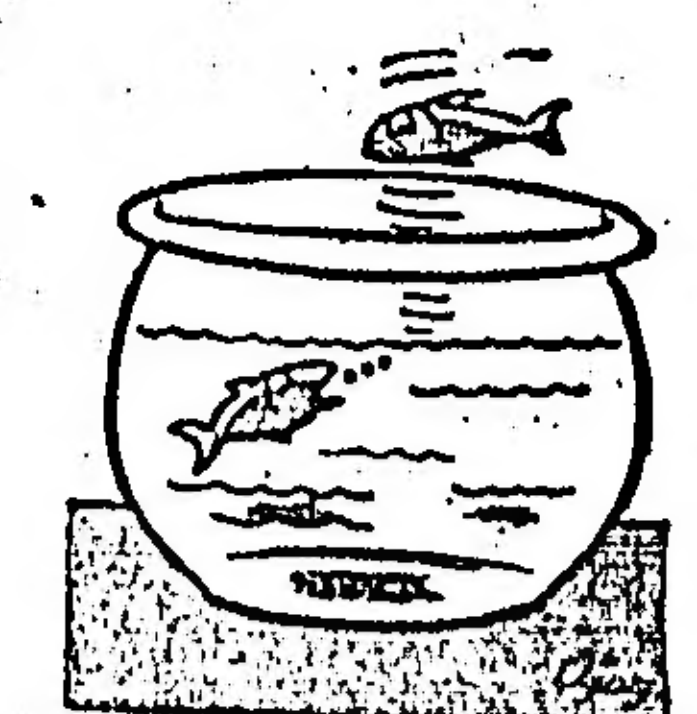
"Then I'll come with you, dear."

"All right, dear. We'll go together."

upert & the New Pat-7



POCKET CARTOON



"Don't be silly... no one's going to drop an atom bomb in here!"

According To Culbertson

(Copyright 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

One trick conceded by the opening lead can, under certain circumstances, turn into a two-trick loss—as in to-day's deal, for example:

North, dealer

Both sides vulnerable

NORTH		EAST	
AK984	72	AK54	3
K7	QJ10	K7	Q54
K9	85	K9	QJ7432
Q742	AK10986345	AK10986345	AK10986345
SOUTH		WEST	
AK108		AK108	
AK543		AK543	
AK10		AK10	
AKJ		AKJ	

The bidding:

North: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

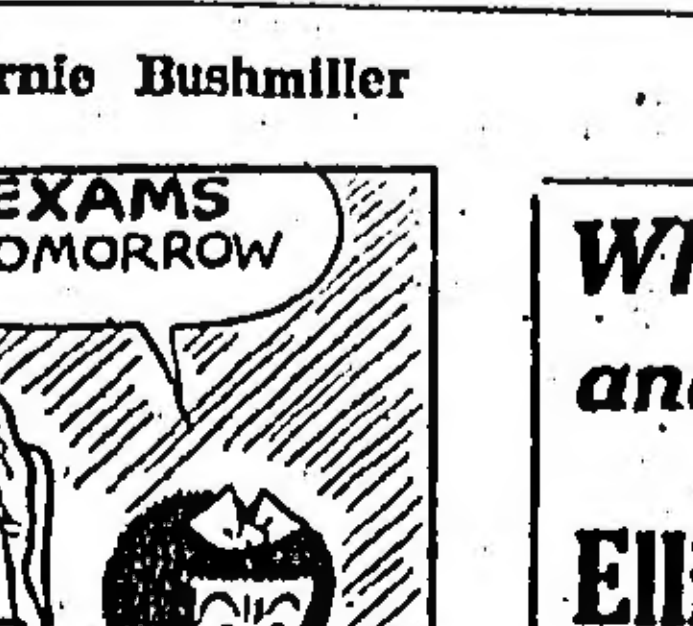
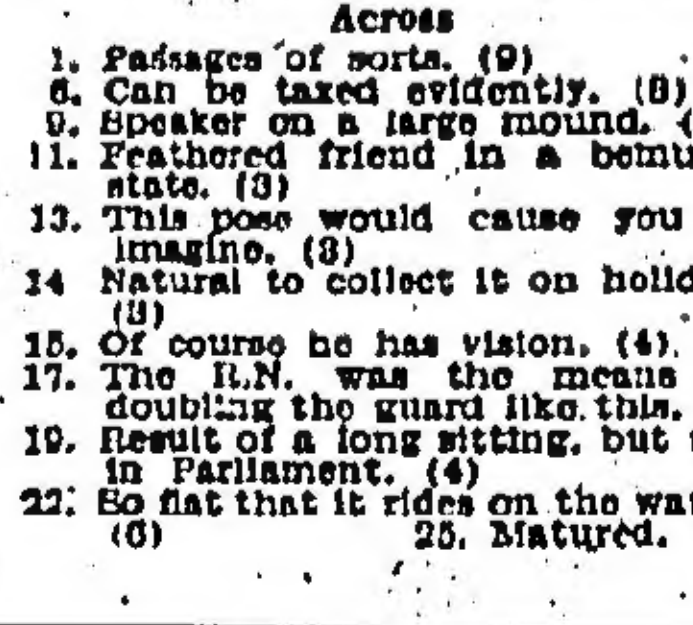
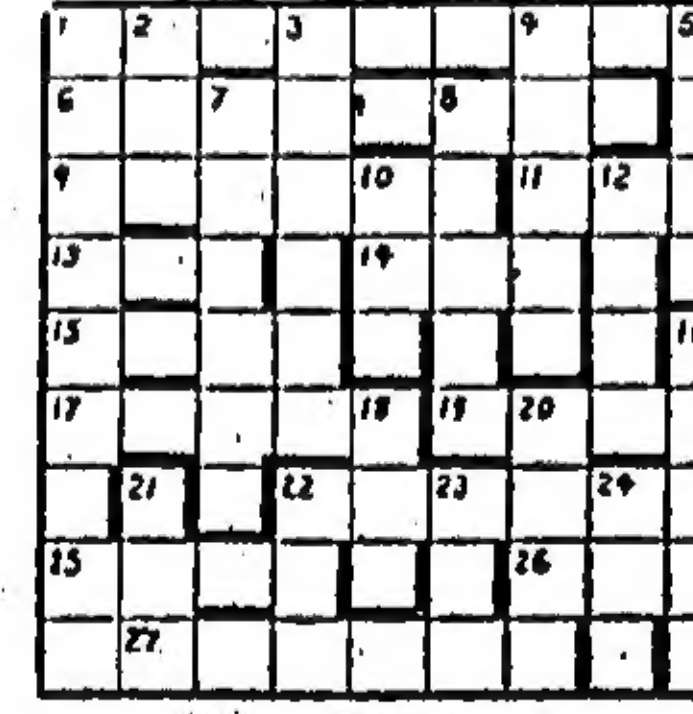
South was a bit fancy in failing to show his five-card major suit, and North's four no trump was questionable. The partners were not using any four no trump convention; hence North's bid over game was merely a discreet proposal for a slam, but his hand was not so much better than a "minny" as to make this course entirely logical.

West's opening lead should have been the heart queen, but he selected the club ten. This would have been sound if he had been defending against three no trump, but it had unfortunate repercussions against the slam. The jack won and the spade jack was allowed to ride. East won and returned a heart. Now, with only one slim chance for the rest of the tricks, declarer won with dummy's king, cashed his three diamond tricks (discarding a club from dummy), and then carefully cashed the club ace before running the spade suit.

When the last spade was played South was not embarrassed for a discard, but West's bid was not so unlivable. Dummy was being reduced to only two cards—a heart and the club queen. Declarer had the ace-king of hearts. And West, who still had to discard on the spade, was forced to let go either the club king, promoting dummy's queen or a heart. The first alternative was patently suicidal, so West gave up a heart, and declarer cashed 100 cards in that suit.

Any opening lead other than a club would have meant automatic defeat of the contract!

CROSSWORD



- its cap does not go ahead. (3)
- See 1 Down.
- Down
- and 27. The compiler tries to bamble you in this. (9, 5)
- Extract from the roaring eight. (4)
- Smelling. (5)
- The little didn't toll let alone this. (6)
- A broken repeat. (6)
- Break break to do this. (6)
- Initially a graining ground, for example. (5)
- Thus led is mixed. (4)
- Dexterous in doing anything so as to be unobserved. (3)
- The way through provide your entrance. (4)
- It may be worth waiting for. (3)
- Headless. (3)
- When brought to the bolt did it make the death of 40 lawbreakers any easier? (7)
- Not backward it seems in making the weight. (3)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Contention. 2. Yester. 3. Test. 4. Broom. 5. Serpentine. 6. Joke. 7. Lure. 8. Arm. 9. Blay. 10. Dent. 11. Air. 12. Eye. 13. Down. 14. Clutch. 15. Gaze. 16. Rhoad. 17. Orion. 18. Neutral. 19. Gudgeon. 20. Armed. 21. Dismantle. 22. Rust. 23. Stature. 24. Grave. 25. Use. 26. Lard. 27. Age.

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

The Teen Age is a modern age to-day, so let us squarely face the questions. If some of the answers must be "No," then let us decide which of the answers may be "Yes."

The young skin sometimes isn't as lovely as Nature intended and that girl needs help to guide her on her way to a lovely skin. Then, too, there are times when a little make-up is pretty important, even to Sweet Sixteen. Yes, soap and water cleansing for the girls with perfect skins is fine but it is important to stress how it should be done.

Every Teen Age girl needs a good complexion soap and a soft-bristle brush. She should use a rich lather and brush it into the skin to cleanse the pores. Then it should be immediately rinsed off with cool water. A very light application of a good tissue cream does wonders in keeping her skin soft and lovely. AND she should use face powder. A good one, very faintly scented, is not only pretty on her skin but it forms a protective covering for the skin.

All girls to-day use lipstick. Let them have one, with your full consent. But—help in choosing a soft, young shade of red. If you feel that your Teen Age girl should not use makeup every day, then do let

her use it for parties and "high days!"

Make good grooming a part of her ritual. She should learn to brush her eyebrows to train them in the way they should go. She should use a bit of eye cream, yours if you wish, to groom her lashes and brows. Her hair should be absolutely gleaming and full of vitality. Teach her the necessity of cleaning her teeth, teach her to give her nails good, hot, soapy scrubbing. Let her have a Rose-coloured polish for every day, a deeper one for parties. Give her a big cake of sweet-smelling soap for her very own! Build a little Beauty Shelf where she can keep her own special toilet articles. This will encourage good grooming. And—she will bless you when she grows older.

For Spring & Summer

In spite of recent heavy falls of snow, the salons of the big London dressmakers have been crowded by buyers and journalists from Britain and overseas, who went to see the 1947 spring and summer collections of clothes.

The evening gowns were more luxurious than any seen since before World War II. Norman Hartnell showed a gown in gold tissue with a skirt showing six separate drapings; the effect was something like a harem skirt, and it was such a wonderful piece of designing and craftsmanship that the extremely hard-hearted onlookers involuntarily applauded as they watched it.

The off-the-shoulder line is less popular, but near-crinoline skirts are shown in practically every house. Peter Russell's collection included skirts with turned-up hems like those of the 18th century. Bianca Mosca designed a mink skirt which had its fullness accentuated by being pulled under at the hem.

The woollen fabrics from British mills attracted a great amount of interest, and every house reported orders that will keep them busy until well into the spring.

Foremost among the fabrics are the soft duvelins, doeskins, cloth suitings and tweeds on which the woollen mills have been working hard since the war ended, and the opinion expressed by several of the overseas visitors was that the collections shown would be considered first-class even in ordinary times. In face of the inevitable post-war difficulties the job done by the dressmakers "is nothing short of stupendous," as one expressed it.

Church Leaders Think Britain Is Facing A Grave Moral Crisis

Many British religious leaders fear that Britain faces a crisis in morals as grave as her crisis in fuel. Skyrocketing divorce and crime rates, falling church attendance and the rise of vice in London's fashionable West End worry churchmen as much as declining production figures harass industrialists and Cabinet ministers.

The "great switch-off" in morality—as some call it—came with the horrors of the blitz and the wartime breakup of families, and darkened more homes in the social upheaval that followed the war.

"Britain's two main problems," said Cardinal Griffin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, on the eve of the power switch-off, "are a decline in moral standards and an increase in crime."

Clergymen and newspapers fret over prostitution—more than 2,000 girls working in the West alone—and over a rise in the number of cases involving cruelty to children. One home where parents mistreated small children was described in court as "a Belsen camp all over again."

More Divorces

Britain's highest judicial figure, Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, estimated that 50,000 divorce suits would be filed in 1947, compared with 650 in 1935 and 25,000 in 1945.

A former Home Secretary, Viscount Templewood, said that criminal offences by women and children had doubled since 1939, that the number of offenders over 21 was up 45 percent, that sexual offences rose from 2,721 in 1938 to 3,228 in 1947, that offences by girls were four times more numerous than before the war, and that cases involving cruelty to children rose from 345 in 1935 to 1,170 in 1947.

Cardinal Griffin said only 10 percent of England's population was "attached to any form of religious organisation," while only five percent of the people of London regularly attend church.

Organised Prostitution

Prostitution is reported to be organised on a big business basis in the West End, where the trade reached a peak of prosperity during the war.

Few in West London, the nation's "vice capital," are impoverished. The Sunday Pictorial reported that some paid £50 a week to the gangster organisation for the right to lurk in a murky side street.

Venerable disease is less rampant than a year ago, but there is still twice as much of it as before the war. In the West End, where the rate is reported rising, one clinic had 1,000 cases compared with 500 a year ago.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Dr. Downey, said it this way in a pastoral letter to his churches: "The world has long been heading for spiritual bankruptcy."

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, through its committee on Church and Nation, put it in another form: "It is only too clear that what were once acknowledged to be breaches of an accepted moral code are now regarded by many as quite natural." Associated Press.

Brazil's War Against Communism

The Brazilian Government, continuing its open battle against Communism "within the law," is seeking to purge Communists from the armed forces, reports Associated Press.

President Eurico Gaspar Dutra has asked Congress to enact into law a proposal to expel all Communists from the Army, Navy and Air Force, as well as from the Military Police Corps and the Rio de Janeiro Fire Department.

The proposal, however, met strong opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, where it has been positively set aside. The Senate has not yet had an opportunity to speak on the subject.

In his message to the chamber, President Dutra said the extremists were secretly plotting against his Government, and that for reasons of national security the heads of the armed forces demanded elimination of all who hold allegiance to anti-democratic doctrines "or who are known to profess doctrines of this nature."

Members of the National Democratic Union, the "loyal opposition" to the Dutra Government, joined the Communist spokesmen. They said the proposed law was "obviously unconstitutional."

REFORM URGED IN MARRIED LIFE

Rev Francis J. Connell, of the Catholic University of America, told a convention of the US National Catholic Conference on "Family Life: Unless there is drastic reform in the American attitude toward married life and its obligations, we shall soon behold here well-nigh universal practice of sex customs quite similar to those of brute animals."

"Nowadays we see an utterly pagan, materialistic spirit prevailing regarding all that pertains to marriage," United Press.

PROTECTION PAYMENTS IN HAWAII

A Hawaiian territorial tax collector asserted recently that vice and gambling interests paid US\$1,000,000 each year for police protection in Honolulu during two rich war years.

He estimated that protection payments exceeded \$1,000,000 each year in 1944 and 1945, when the islands were crowded with servicemen.

One source, who declined to be named, asserted that one man headed the entire vice and gambling ring, and received \$1,000,000 for himself. This source said payments involved nearly 50 policemen.—Associated Press.

DISTORTION UNDER ICE

A submarine operating in Antarctic waters probably could escape detection by enemy sound devices by diving under floating ice, in the opinion of Albert N. Taylor, of US Naval Research Laboratory, who is a member of the American naval expedition to the Antarctic.

Using instruments in the Ross Sea pack to determine whether they could reveal the presence of ships there as well as in clear water, no sound pulses, partly because these pulses hit ice surfaces at peculiar angles.

He compared this distortion to that which gives a fish in a river its strange view of the world. The surface above the fish appears opaque, but the light entering in at angles can give the fish views out of both sides of the surface, reports Associated Press.

GIBRALTAR TO BE STUDIED

The School of Prehistoric Research at Harvard University is sending an expedition to Tangiers, where among other things, it will study whether or not the area, of the Straits of Gibraltar was land during the Ice Age 25,000 years ago.

In those early times, scientists say, the level of the oceans presumably was several hundred feet lower than now, and prehistoric man may have been able to walk across the present strait.—Associated Press.

School Talent For Davis Cup

Supreme honours of Davis Cup or Wimbledon championships are being brought within reach of every schoolboy or schoolgirl who has talent by the new national coaching scheme of the Lawn Tennis Association in Britain.

It is proposed that Britain will be divided into five areas. Sports masters and mistresses in these areas will be coached by expert tutors and impart knowledge thus gained to their pupils. Education authorities will be urged to assist in the search for talent.

English Boy, 11, Was 3 Years With U.S. Forces

An 11-year-old English boy who "joined" the United States Army when only eight and was adopted as a mascot by an engineering unit, with whom he stayed during the fighting in Southern France, around Paris and on to Berlin, is providing a problem for the police and immigration authorities at Newhaven, Sussex.

Speaking with a strong American accent and giving his name as Richard Larence from Feltham, Middlesex, he said he was picked up by British military police in Paris last week. Sent back to Newhaven under escort, he immediately escaped on landing in England, getting as far as Brighton before he was recaptured.

The boy said his first contact with the Americans occurred outside an hotel in the Midlands after he escaped from reform school. Telling the Americans he was an orphan, he was invited by the soldiers to join them and was used to interpret for the fellows. After the war was over, he had a wonderful time. My buddies were swell guys.

Jumped Troop Train Richard was given a specially tailored uniform and army kit, divisional flasks and campaign ribbons and a special travelling pass. After the armistice, he travelled with his unit through France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. When his unit was ordered to return to the United States, Richard became scared and jumped a troop train at Kiel. At Frankfurt he joined an American military police unit which he knew, but finding things difficult there, he left and eventually reached Paris, where the British military police picked him up.—United Press.



RAF SPEED ACE TEACHES TEST PILOTS

Group Captain H. J. (Willie) Wilson, who established the world speed record of 606 miles per hour last year, is teaching outstanding flyers from all over the globe to be test pilots at a unique school, the only one of its kind.

At the Empire Test Pilot School, Wilson is training men from the Royal Air Force, from the United States, from China and from the British Dominions. Already 100 flyers have been graduated from the school. The course is expensive in time and money. It costs £10,000 and takes nine months to train a test pilot, but authorities say these trained men will save the aviation industry fortunes in years to come.

LIST OF STUDENTS

At the start, the course teaches pilots the technical theories of flying so that later they will be able to discuss stresses, strains and aerodynamics with the same thought as the designer. In the air, they use the latest instruments.

The present list of students includes: Flight-Lieutenant N. F. Duke, D.S.O., D.F.C., who was a member of the RAF high-speed flight which recently established the world's speed record of 606 miles per hour; Captain G. Sondarman, personal pilot of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and winner of the aerobatic championship of Europe in 1938; and J. C. Miles, civilian test pilot for the Australian Government, who has flown more than 10,000 hours.—Associated Press.

SCOUTS MAKE PEN FRIENDS

Shortly before the end of the recent war, Scout Imperial Headquarters in Britain announced a "Linking-up" scheme with the idea of bringing scouts in different countries together in friendship and understanding. The International Department of the Boy Scouts Association—now—announces that—605 British scout groups are writing to, and getting letters from, groups in 16 other countries.

Included in the scheme are scout groups in Holland, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Poland, Switzerland, the United States, Sweden, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Liechtenstein, Czechoslovakia and Austria. There are still 100 groups overseas waiting to be put in touch with British scout groups. French scout authorities, Czechoslovakian and Danish, in particular, are still sending in applications.

Scouting began in Britain, but it has always welcomed brothers in other lands, and it is hoped that in this way boys all over the world will grow up knowing those of other lands, with friendly feelings for them. Meanwhile, scouts in Britain enjoy "meeting" their new pen friends.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
BY PUBLIC REQUEST!

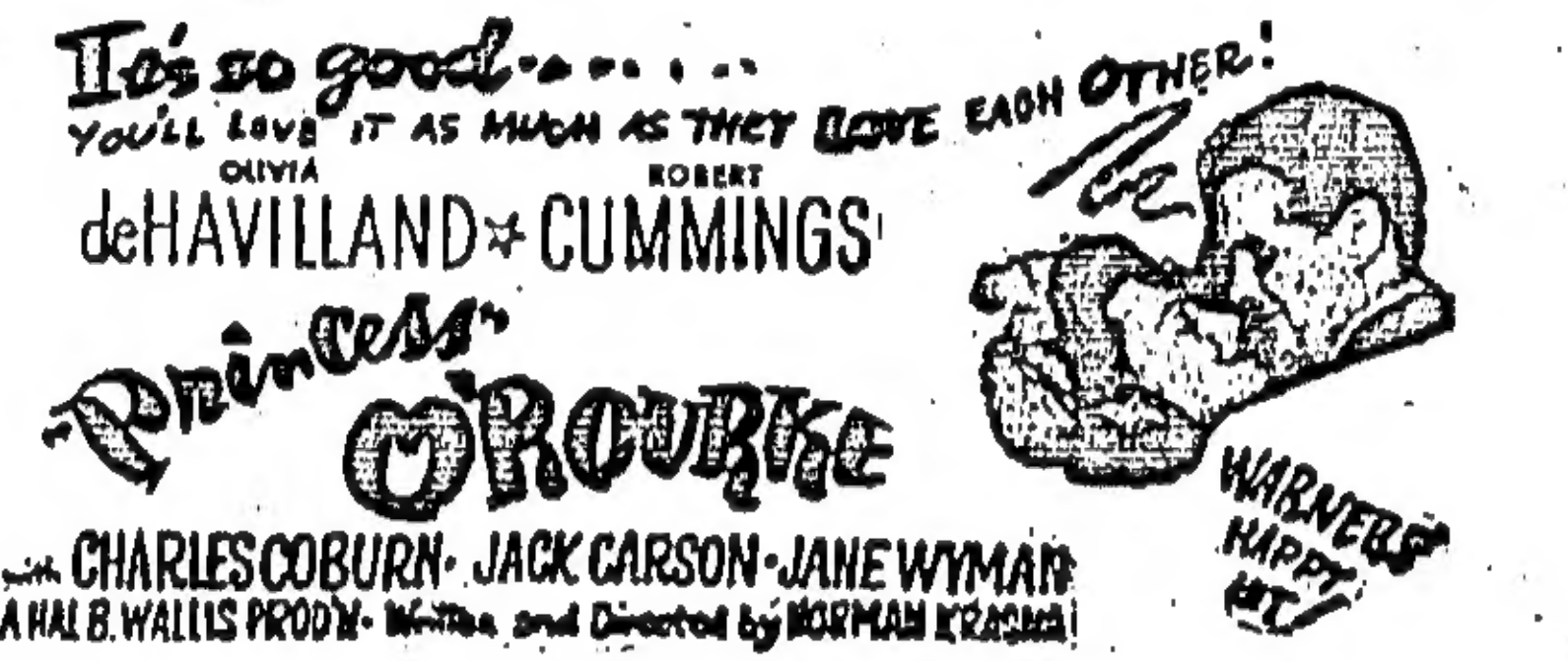


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SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"He's so crazy about his grandchildren that I haven't the heart to tell him that one of the neighbours' children come to borrow sugar!"

THE PARKERS

by HODGES

London, Mar. 18.

Uproar In Italian Assembly

Rome, Mar. 18.

Against Ship

Indo-China

A referendum has not been held in Indo-China because it would not be a "free expression" of the people's will at the present time, he added.

Viet Namh leaders signed the March 10 accord in bad faith, with intention of abiding by it, the Minister concluded.—United Press.

Japanese Labour

"The WFTU wants a good, solid labour movement in Japan," he said. Throughout the interview Mr. Townsend, who is vice-president of the CIO and president of the American Union of Transport Employees, emphasised that the world labour movement should place emphasis upon problems of labour and not purely political activities.

He made clear that he was strongly opposed to any Communist effort to dominate Japanese labour.

Mr Townsend said he expected to remain one month in Japan.—Unit Press.

The newspaper Asahi to-day published a report that a Japanese Board of Trade representative has signed a trade agreement with the Philippines Government under which it is understood, the Philippines will export 150 tons of hemp to Japan per month.

The paper said, the first step in the trade pact between Japan and the other Oriental nation also provides for trade outside the United States.

Commercial Company will facilitate dollar settlements in New York.

United Press.

Venice, Mar. 18.

Mr C.L. Stirling, K.C., law adviser to the Court, asked Col Halse w

governments even if they occupy government positions. Their recommendations will not necessarily be limited to the work undertaken by the Labour Office, but may extend to new problems or to new methods of dealing with problems affecting dependent territories.

Indonesian

"We cannot get coal through the Dutch blockade, and we have no other form of transport. The Japanese burned tankers during the occupation and most destroyed our standing tank."

"We tried to find other ways to burn, but we are still forced to come back in hauling food from parts of Java to others," Dr. S. said.

Washington, Mar. 18.

The details are not yet available, but the reply is believed to be parallel to that given by Gen. George Marshall, United States

May Burn

He continued: "It would be certainly more profitable for the Indonesian Government, which has been keeping these rubber estates in condition without any taxes, to export the products to maintain costs, if we could use it either as surface for our own streets or even spare our tank wood and use rubber as fuel."

Teakwood is one of the few products of Indonesia which is not under the Dutch export ban.—United Press.

HUNGARY:

PROTEST.

of
is

Canada (via Seattle), 5 p.m.
Saigon, 3 p.m.
Kongmoon, 4 p.m.
Macao, Trinsham, Shekhi, 4 p.m.
Haiphong, 3 p.m.
Straits, 3 p.m.
Train:
Canton, 4 p.m.

Thursday, March 29

Airmail:
Fochow, Shanghai, Peiping, Canton
Shanghai, Amoy, Nanking, Hankow

ZBW on 845 kilocycles, from 12.3
2 p.m., and 630 to 11 p.m., and also
0.52 megacycles in the 31 metro
from 12.30 to 1.15, 0.30 to 7.30 and
11 p.m.

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Petermaritzburg, Mar. 18.

tour. The youths cheered, displayed flags and presented physical culture exercises while their elders looked on and applauded.—Associated Press.

100

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